

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME.

Jerry M. Conley, Director

MCCALL FISH HATCHERY

Annual Report



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by
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MCCALL FISH HATCHERY

ABSTRACT

Three species of trout were reared at McCall Hatchery during 1982, and we produced 459,307 fry (1,727.6 pounds) from 750,178 eyed eggs (61.2% survival). We fed 1,850 pounds of fish feed to the fry, resulting in a feed conversion of 1.07 pounds of feed required to produce one pound of fish.

We stocked 169 mountain lakes in central Idaho with 151,675 trout and grayling fry (232.13 pounds) and three lowland lakes and streams with 169,419 trout fry (974.25 pounds). Thirteen lakes **and** reservoirs and 20 rivers and streams were stocked with 82,158 catchable-sized rainbow trout (22,710 pounds). Five hatcheries were transferred a total of 212,858 eyed trout eggs and 142,880 trout fry (483.45 pounds).

Few disease outbreaks were experienced by the trout; however survival of the fry until stocking or transfer was low (61.2%).

Fish Lake trapping and spawning operations resulted in the capture of 830 westslope cutthroat trout and yielded 350,802 eggs from 401 females spawned (874.8 eggs per female).

We conducted and assisted with three special studies investigating the contribution of hatchery-reared trout in the Henry's Lake catch, the movements of stocked catchable-sized rainbow trout in the North Fork Payette River, and the responses of trout fry held in sealed polyethylene bags.

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OBJECTIVES

The objectives of McCall Hatchery are to:

1. Redistribute approximately 23,000 pounds of catchable-sized rainbow trout reared at other state hatcheries into 20 streams and 13 lakes and reservoirs in regions 2 and 3.
2. Hatch and rear approximately 500,000 trout fry for stocking in lowland waters and mountain lakes and for redistribution to other stations.
3. Stock approximately 600 mountain lakes in regions 2 and 3 on a three-year rotation basis.
4. Operate and maintain a fish trap at Fish Lake for the purpose of obtaining westslope cutthroat eggs.

INTRODUCTION

McCall Hatchery was constructed in 1979 by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers in partial fulfillment of requirements of the Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan, which was authorized to compensate for losses caused by the lower Snake River dams (Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite). Although designed primarily to produce summer chinook salmon, the McCall Hatchery is also used to redistribute catchable rainbow trout and to hatch and rear various trout species for stocking in waters throughout the area. Funding for trout programs is provided by Idaho Department of Fish and Game and for the period April through September, the Fish Hatchery Superintendent I stationed at McCall supervises these programs. This report covers all programs funded by Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Located at approximately 1/4 mile southeast of the Payette Lake regulating dam, McCall Hatchery lies within the city limits of McCall in Valley County, Idaho (Fig. 1). Twenty cubic feet per second of water is needed for normal hatchery operations, which is supplied from two intakes from Payette Lake, one drawing surface water at the dam, the other drawing water from a depth of 50 feet. Water temperatures of these sources range from 32 to 75 F. necessitating mixing water from both sources to obtain desirable temperatures. Resulting water temperatures in the hatchery range from 37 F in winter to 55 F in summer.

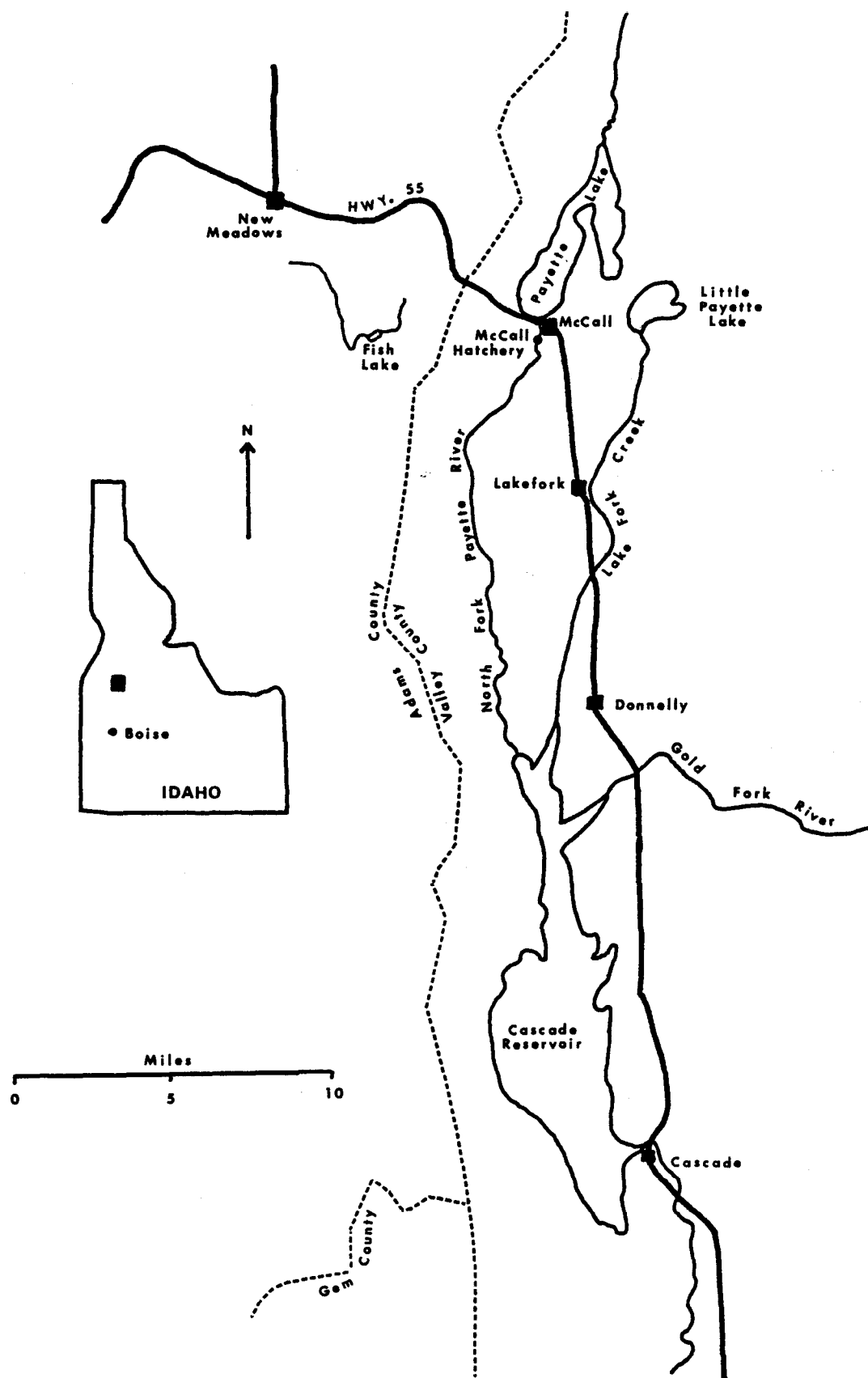


Figure 1. Location of McCall Hatchery.

Fish rearing and holding facilities at McCall Hatchery include 26 eight-tray stacks of Heath incubators, 14 indoor concrete deep vats (4' x 40'), two outdoor gravel-bottom ponds (42' x 200'), and one outdoor collection basin (15' x 101'). Trout eggs are hatched in the incubators, the fry are reared in the vats, and catchable rainbow trout are held in the collection basin prior to redistribution. No trout are reared in the gravel-bottom ponds, as these are used exclusively for salmon production.

FISH PRODUCTION

Hatchery personnel reared three species of trout this year, with percent survival (fish stocked and transferred ÷ eyed eggs received) ranging from 45.2% to 73.7% (Table 1). We produced 459,307 trout fry (1,727.6 pounds) from 750,178 eyed eggs, resulting in a mean survival of 61.2%. No trout were on hand at the beginning of the 1982 fish year, and we stocked or transferred the year's production prior to the close of the fish year.

We obtained eyed trout eggs from a commercial source, as well as an Idaho Department of Fish and Game hatchery, and obtained green eggs from spawntaking operations at the Fish Lake facility (Table 2).

FISH HEALTH

While fewer disease problems were experienced by the trout this year as compared with last year (Chapman 1982), mean percent survival for all species reared was similar to last year (61.2% in the 1982 versus 60.3% in 1981). However, only one species (rainbow trout) was reared both years and survival was much lower from them this year (45.2% in 1982 versus 81.3% in 1981).

A large portion of the mortality experienced by the rainbow trout this year was due to the loss of approximately 70,000 sac-fry which occurred when the valve supplying water to one incubator stack plugged with debris. Since the water level alarm on the incubator water supply line cannot detect changes in flow through each valve, the plugged line was not discovered until the following morning, at which time all the fry in that stack were dead. In an effort to combat this problem in the future, a valve upstream of incubators in use will be opened to draw debris out of the line.

Table 1. Trout production at McCall Hatchery.

Species	Green Eggs Received	Eggs Eyed	Percent Eyed	Eyed Eggs Shipped	Eyed Eggs Received	Fish Pondered	Percent Hatch <u>1</u> /	Fish Produced	Percent <u>2</u>	Sur	Pounds Produced
Rainbow	-	-	-	-	261,888	126,830	48.4	118,484	45.2		501.9
C3 <u>3</u> /	-	-	-	-	404,020	365,184	90.4	297,919	73.7		1,152.7
C2 <u>4</u> /	350,802	297,128	84.7	212,858	84,270 <u>5</u> /	75,297	89.4	42,904	50.9		73.0
TOTALS	350,802	297,128	84.7	212,858	750,178	567,311	\bar{x} =75.6	459,307	\bar{x} =61.2		1,727.6

1/ Fish pondered ÷ Eyed eggs received

2/ Fish produced ÷ Eyed eggs received

3/ Henry's Lake cutthroat

4/ Westslope cutthroat

5/ Number eyed eggs held at hatchery

Table 2. Sources of trout eggs received at McCall Hatchery.

Species	Date Received	Egg Stage	Source
Rainbow	4/15	Eyed	Aqua-Life Corp., Idaho
Henry's Lake Cutthroat	5/21 and 6/2	Eyed	Henry's Lake Hatchery, Idaho
Westslope Cutthroat	4/20 - 5/21	Green	Fish Lake, Idaho

Most of the mortality in the remaining rainbows occurred prior to ponding, since the survival to hatching was only 48.4%, and overall survival prior to stocking or transfer was 45.2% (Table 1). While we received the eggs in good condition, initial pick-off was over 12,000 eggs. After ponding, however, no disease outbreaks and little mortality was experienced by the rainbows and these fish were in excellent condition when stocked or transferred.

Of the species reared this year, we achieved the best success with the Henrys Lake cutthroat trout. Only one disease outbreak was experienced in these fish, and it was successfully treated. Costia was diagnosed by hatchery personnel in September on the skin of these fish, and one treatment of formalin at 150 ppm achieved with a one-hour drip cleared the problem up nicely. At the time of release or transfer, the Henrys Lake cutthroat were in excellent condition. We achieved 73.7% survival of these fish (Table 1).

The westslope cutthroat trout, which resulted from the first season of egg-taking at Fish Lake, experienced most of their mortality in the vats rather than the incubators, in contrast with the rainbow trout. Hatching percentage was nearly 90% in the westslope cutthroat, but survival to stocking was disappointingly low at 51% (Table 1). Almost immediately upon ponding these fish, mortality became elevated and remained high throughout their rearing period at McCall. Mortality during July was nearly 5%, in August was nearly 19%, and in September was 10% for reasons never determined, despite several examinations by hatchery personnel and one examination by Fishery Pathologist Harold Ramsey. Since no causative agent of disease could be found, these fish were not treated.

FISH TRANSFERS AND STOCKING

Transfers

We transferred eggs and fry to five different hatcheries during 1982 (Table 3). Clark Fork Hatchery received nearly 213,000 eyed westslope cutthroat eggs for northern Idaho programs, and four other hatcheries received more than 142,000 trout fry of various species totalling 483.45 pounds.

Table 3. Transfers of trout from McCall Hatchery.

Date	Species	Number Per Pound	Number Transferred	Receiving Station	Pounds Transferred
6/15	Westslope Cutthroat	eyed eggs	212,858	Clark Fork	-
8/25	Henry's Lake Cutthroat	489.0	40,098	Mackay	82.00
8/25	Henry's Lake Cutthroat	489.0	3,032	Hagerman	6.20
8/30	Westslope Cutthroat	663.0	25,691	Eagle	38.75
8/31	Rainbow	207.7	74,059	Nampa	356.50
TOTALS			212,858 eggs 142,880 fry		483.45

Catchables

McCall Hatchery is responsible for stocking catchable rainbow trout in portions of regions 2 and 3, including Adams, Idaho, Valley, and northern Washington counties (Fig. 2). However, due to low water temperatures and lack of rearing space, we are incapable of economically producing catchable rainbow trout and so these must be transferred from other stations for redistribution by McCall Hatchery personnel during the period between mid-May to the end of August. In previous years, these fish were shipped from Hagerman Hatchery; however, due to the incidence of proliferative kidney disease there this year, sufficient numbers of catchables were unavailable to fulfill our needs. Therefore, we received catchables from Eagle and Nampa hatcheries, as well as from Hagerman. However, due to the statewide shortage of catchables, we did not receive enough fish to fulfill the fishery managers' allocations; consequently, marginal waters that were thought to experience light angler pressure or yield low rates of return were eliminated from the stocking schedule this year.

We stocked 13 lakes and reservoirs (four fewer than 1981), and 20 rivers and streams (five fewer than 1981) in 1982 with 82,158 catchable rainbow trout averaging 3.6 fish per pound, for a total of 22,710 pounds. This represents 88% of the number of fish stocked last year (93,811) (Chapman 1982), and only 70% of the number released during 1980 (117,128) (Hutchinson 1980). Since these fish averaged slightly heavier than last year, we stocked nearly 96% of the poundage of last year (23,732), but only 65% of that stocked in 1980 (35,000).

Fry

Lowland Waters

McCall Hatchery stocked only two lakes and one stream with 169,419 trout fry totalling 974.25 pounds (Table 4). One of these stockings was of nearly 10,000 westslope cutthroat fry in Fish Lake to provide future broodstock for our eggtaking operations.

Mountain Lakes

McCall Hatchery is responsible for stocking approximately 600 mountain lakes with trout fry in regions 2 and 3 on a three-year rotation basis; roughly one-third being stocked each year. Our stocking area encompasses lakes in the Snake, Boise, Salmon, and Clearwater River drainages and occasionally other drainages as well (Fig. 2). Most lakes are stocked with fixed-wing aircraft (Cessna 185) under contract with McCall Air Taxi. A fish-release hopper is mounted in this plane to facilitate release of the fry. We also stock a few lakes each year by backpack.

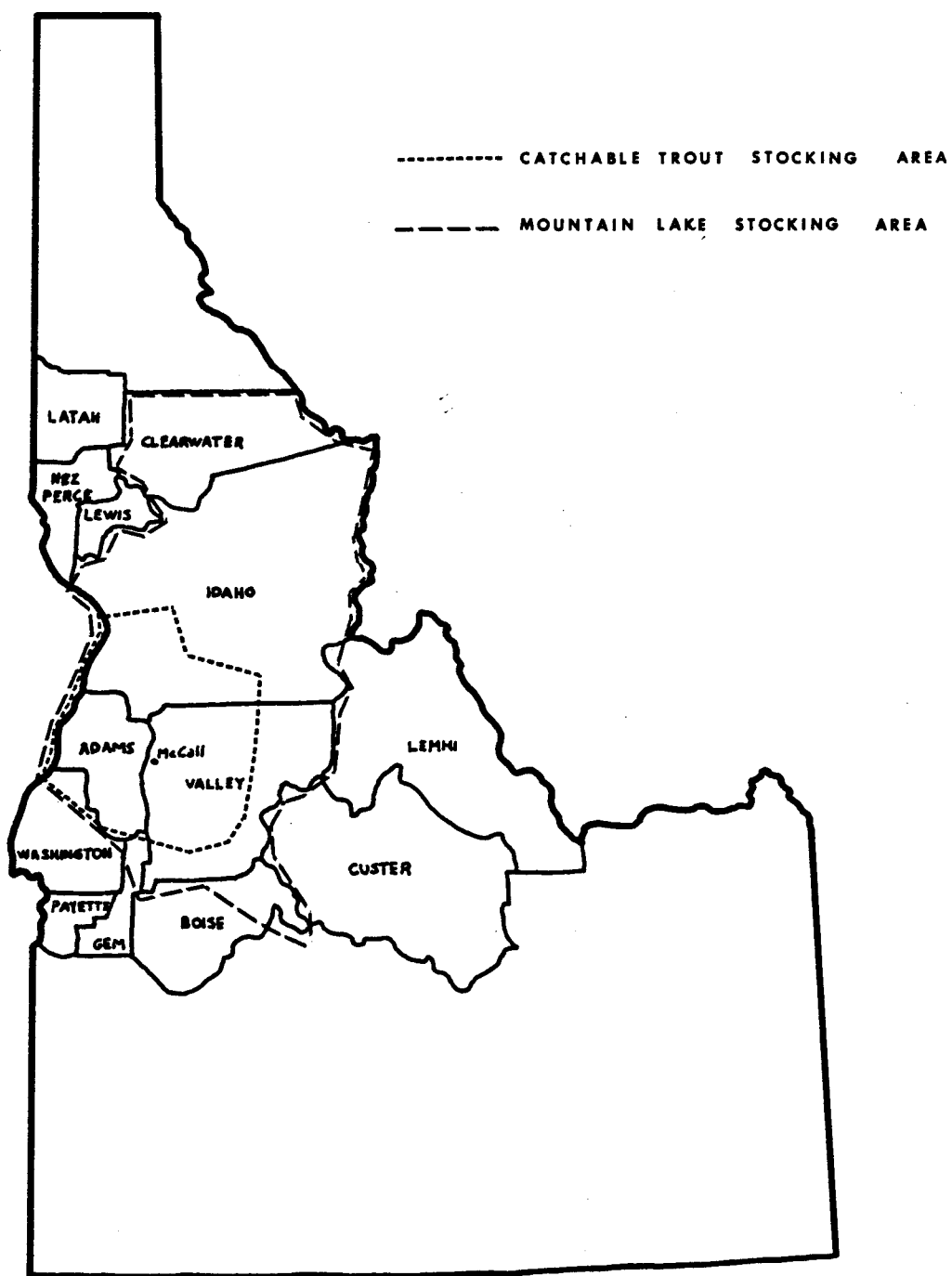


Figure 2. Catchable trout and mountain lake stocking area covered by McCall Hatchery.

Table 4. Lowland waters stocked with trout fry by McCall Hatchery.

Date	Species	Water Stocked	Number Stocked	Pounds Stocked
9/15	Westslope Cutthroat	Fish Lake	.9,828	29.25
9/29	Henry's Lake Cutthroat	Henry's Lake	158,591	940.00
9/30	Henry's Lake Cutthroat	Rush Creek	1,000	5.00
TOTALS			169,419	974.25

For the first time since the hatchery was rebuilt, we received grayling fry at McCall for mountain lake stocking in 1982. Ashton Hatchery transferred 15,000 grayling fry (one pound) to us in early July; however, by the time we began stocking the lakes in late July, less than 5,000 fish remained.

Between 28 July and 21 August, we stocked a total of 150,335 trout and grayling fry weighing 225.98 pounds (Table 5) in 165 mountain lakes by fixed-wing aircraft in regions 2 and 3. Ten flights were required to accomplish these stockings, for a cost of \$3,828.86. This represents a plane rental cost per lake stocked of \$23.21. In addition, we stocked four mountain lakes by backpack with a total of 1,340 trout fry weighing 6.15 pounds (Table 5).

SPAWNTAKING OPERATIONS

In November, 1981, the Bureau of Engineering construction crew completed a permanent trapping and holding facility at Fish Lake to enhance our ability to trap and spawn westslope cutthroat trout. This facility consists of a velocity barrier, finger weir trap, and two small holding ponds. Fish Lake is located approximately six miles west of McCall (Fig. 1), and is owned by Idaho Department of Fish and Game. The trapping and holding facility, however, is located on land owned by Boise Cascade Corporation. Fishing in Fish Lake and Fish Creek is no longer allowed in order to protect the broodstock.

The spring of 1982 was the first year that we were able to successfully trap, hold, and spawn the run of cutthroat trout from Fish Lake. Between 16 April and 13 May, 830 fish were trapped, with the peak of the run occurring on 26 April (Fig. 3). During the early portion of the run, more males than females were trapped, but in later stages of the run, this trend was reversed, with more females than males trapped (Fig. 3). The sex ratio of the run was 1.36 females per male, with 478 females and 352 males trapped.

Fish trapped exhibited a wide range of sizes, from a minimum of 9.5 inches, to a maximum of 19.0 inches total length (Figs. 4 and 5), with a mean total length of 13.5 inches. During the first few days of the run, the females trapped were predominately large (>16 inches), with the majority of females trapped later being smaller. Males did not exhibit this difference in timing by size.

All fish trapped were jaw-tagged with numbered Monel tags to aid in the future determination of growth rates and the incidence of repeat spawning.

Table 5. Numbers and pounds of trout and grayling fry stocked in mountain lakes by McCall Hatchery.

Method Stocked	Species	Number Stocked	Pounds Stocked
Air	Rainbow	43,486	101.32
Air	Henry's Lake Cutthroat	94,797	119.22
Air	Westslope Cutthroat	7,385	5.03
Air	Grayling	4,667	0.41
TOTAL		150,335	225.98
Backpack	Rainbow	439	2.88
Backpack	Henry's Lake Cutthroat	901	3.27
TOTAL		1,340	6.15
GRAND TOTAL		151,675	232.13

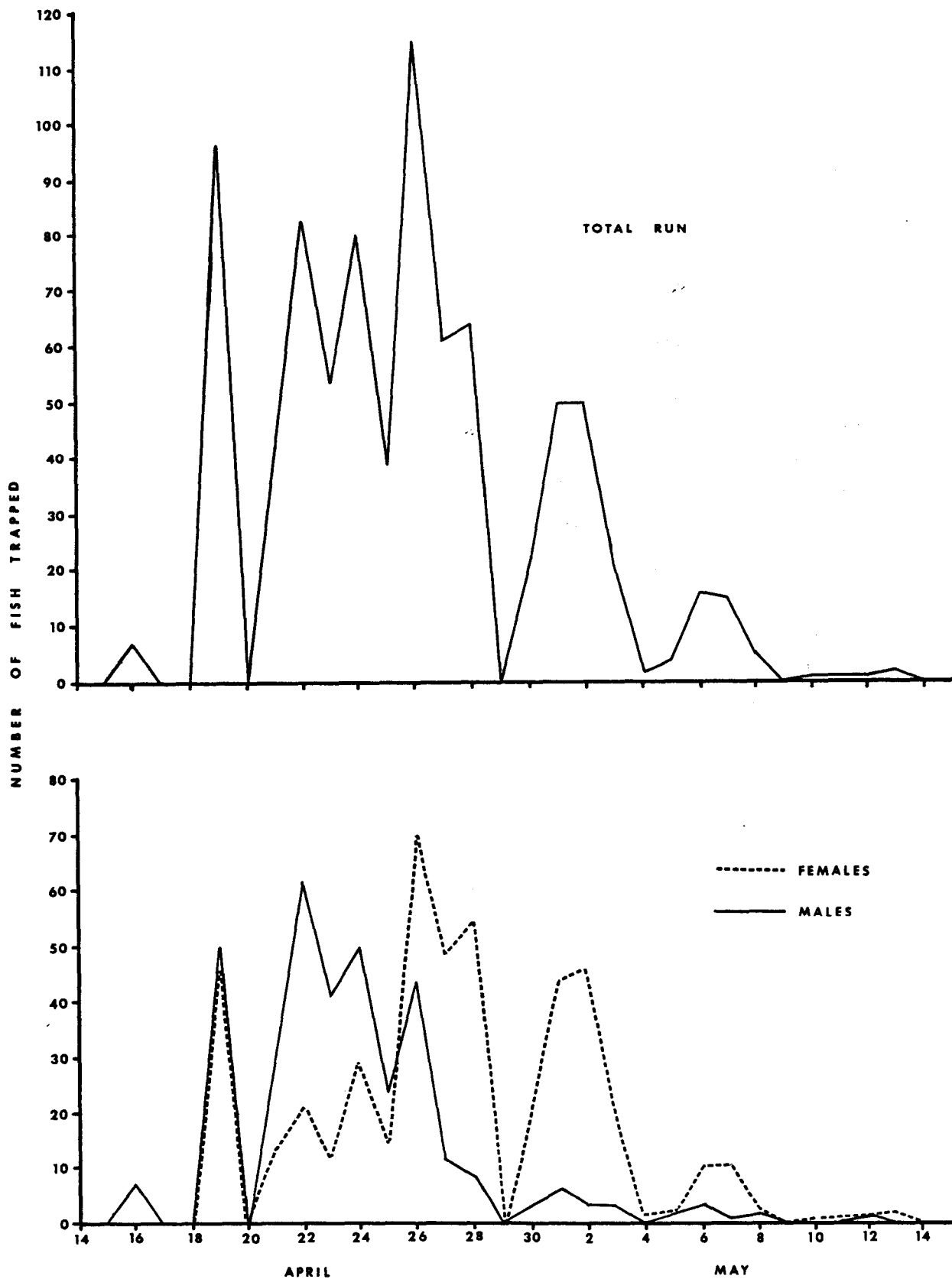


Figure 3. Numbers of westslope cutthroat trout trapped at the Fish Lake facility in 1982.

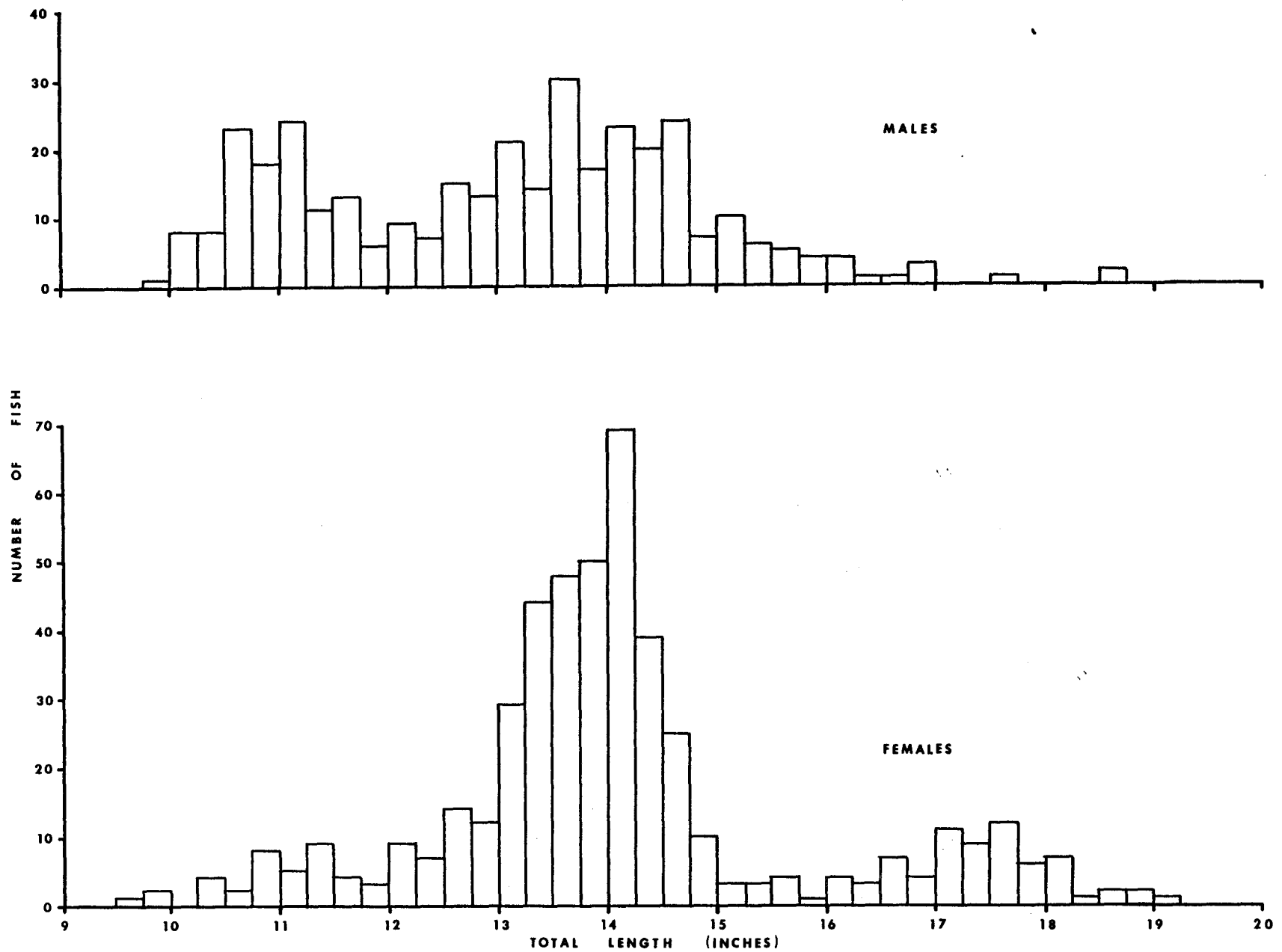


Figure 4. Total lengths of male and female westslope cutthroat trout trapped at the Fish Lake facility, 1982.

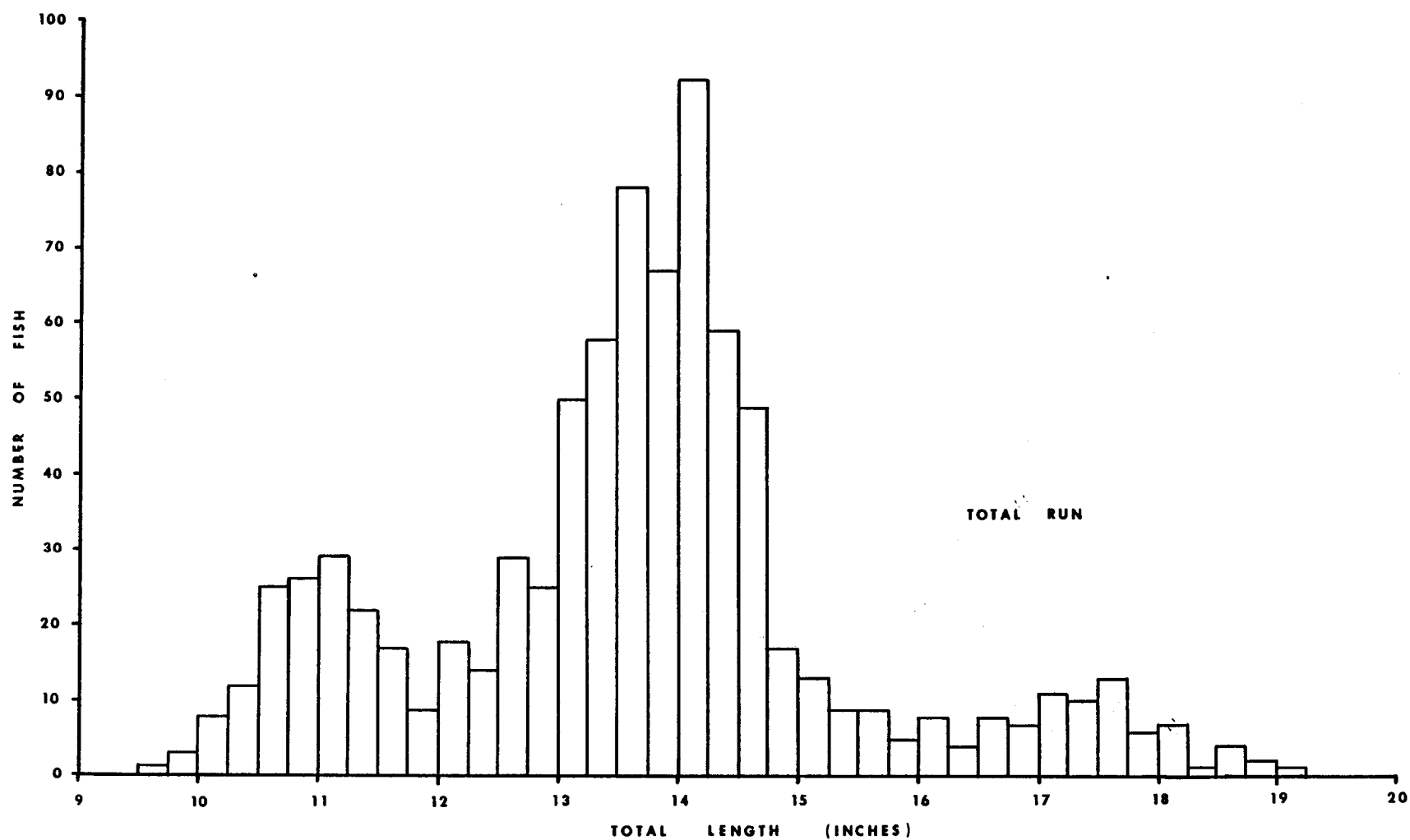


Figure 5. Total lengths of all westslope cutthroat trout trapped at the Fish Lake facility, 1982.

Scale samples were taken from many of the fish trapped to aid in determining the age structure and age-length relationships of the spawning run; however, due to the incidence of false annuli, spawning checks and highly uniform growth rates, interpretation of many scales proved to be very difficult. Similar problems were experienced when reading scale samples obtained from fish collected at Fish Lake last year, resulting in ages determined from scale samples of some fish not agreeing with stocking records (Don Anderson, personal communication). Since interpreting scales obtained from many Fish Lake cutthroat proved inaccurate, this technique for determining age structure and age-length relationships was abandoned. The length frequency distribution of the spawning run, however, indicates the presence of three year classes (Figs. 4 and 5), but stocking records reveal the release of only two year classes into Fish Lake, the survivors of which would be ages 3 and 6 in 1982. Since cutthroat fry were observed **in** Fish Creek in 1981 and 1982, and scale samples indicate the presence of two-year-old fish in the spawning run, obviously some natural reproduction has occurred in the past, accounting for the third year class in the spawning run.

Egg-taking took place between 20 April and 21 May. We collected 350,802 eggs from 401 females, resulting in an average of 874.8 eggs per female. Spawned-out fish were released above the trap to migrate farther upstream or to return to the lake.

Several problems with the trapping and holding facility were encountered this spring, so in order to ensure continued operation of this facility, the construction crew is scheduled to make repairs and improvements on it in November, 1982.

FISH FEED UTILIZED

We fed four brands of fish feed in various sizes to our trout fry and catchables (Table 6). A total of 1,850 pounds of feed were fed to the fry, at a cost of \$540.11, resulting in a feed conversion of 1.07 pounds of feed required to produce one pound of fish. An additional 800 pounds of feed was fed to the catchables prior to redistribution, for a cost of \$232.29. Since no growth was obtained on the catchables, no conversion was recorded.

When the feed fed to the catchables is added to that fed the fry, feed conversion drops to 1.53 pounds of feed required to produce one pound of fish. Each pound of fish produced at McCall cost \$13.135 (excludes cost of capital outlay items).

Table 6. Fish feed fed to trout fry and catchables at McCall Hatchery.

Fish Size	Brand	Feed Size	Pounds Fed	Cost
Fry	OMP II	Starter	50	\$19.00
	OMP II	3/32	300	113.25
	Moore Clark	#2	200	67.00
	Moore Clark	#3	200	67.00
	Rangens	#2	50	15.00
	Rangens	#3	50	15.00
	Clear Springs	#2	150	37.11
	Clear Springs	#3	400	99.00
	Clear Springs	#4	400	99.00
	Clear Springs	#7	50	8.75
TOTALS			1,850	\$540.11
Catchables	OMP II	1/8	450	\$171.00
	Clear Springs	#7	350	61.29
TOTALS			800	\$232.29
GRAND TOTALS			2,650	\$772.40

SPECIAL STUDIES

McCall Hatchery personnel conducted and assisted with several special studies during the past year. Following are summaries of these studies.

Contribution of Hatchery-Reared Trout in the Henrys Lake Catch

To aid fishery research biologists in assessing the contribution of hatchery-reared cutthroat trout in the catch from Henrys Lake, we fed TM-50 to our Henrys Lake cutthroat at a level of 11% feed weight for 14 days prior to stocking to administer a tetracycline mark.

Movements of Stocked Catchable-Sized Rainbow Trout in the North Fork Payette River

During the summer of 1981, we stocked 8,000 jaw-tagged catchable rainbow trout in the North Fork Payette River. Data from tags returned by anglers through December, 1981, were analyzed and a report of the results of this study was submitted for publication in April, 1982 (Chapman 1983). Anglers reported catching 846 (10.6% return) tagged catchable-sized hatchery-reared rainbow trout from the North Fork Payette River. Most (72.3%) fish did not move a significant distance from location stocked, and of those exhibiting migration, most (69.3%) moved distances of less than one mile. Only one tagged fish was reported caught in Cascade Reservoir. Tagged fish captured by anglers spent an average of 31 days in the river prior to being caught, with greater than 50% of the fish being caught within three weeks of stocking.

Responses of Trout Fry Held in Sealed Polyethylene Bags

During mountain lake stocking operations in 1982, we conducted experiments to determine the proper loading level of rainbow and cutthroat trout fry in sealed polyethylene bags. A report of this study has been submitted for publication (Chapman 1982b). We found that rainbow trout fry at all sizes tested could be held successfully for six hours at a density of no more than 1 lb/1.2 gal. Cutthroat trout between 917.7 and 1,198.6/lb could be held successfully at a density of only 0.75 lb/1.2 gal, while cutthroat at 488.4/lb performed satisfactorily when held at no more than 1 lb/1.2 gal. Higher metabolic rates and faster use of available oxygen was determined to be the cause for the poor performance of cutthroat trout, as compared with larger rainbow trout in early tests.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

During the spring of 1982, Fish Hatchery Superintendent I Patrick Chapman was part of a three-man team from Idaho Department of Fish and Game hatcheries involved in overseeing the smolt transport operations at Lower Granite Dam, Washington. The team worked directly with the Corps of Engineers biologists during Operation Fish Run, as well as observed experiments conducted by National Marine Fisheries Service personnel and University of Idaho students.

In July 1981, McCall Hatchery personnel stocked over 78,000 lake trout fingerlings in Payette Lake. Between 26 January and 18 April 1982, we removed 79 lake trout fingerlings from our headbox screen. These fish had entered the deep inlet for the hatchery water supply in the lake and had become stranded on the trash screen. Presumably, these were fingerlings from the 1981 stocking, but could not be positively identified as such since most of the fish stocked did not have deformed fins. None of the fish recovered from the headbox had deformed fins. When stocked, the lake trout averaged 154.4/lb and 73.1 mm total length. Of the fish recovered from the headbox screen, 18 were measured and averaged 85/lb and 98 mm total length.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Mc Call Hatchery staff included: Bill Hutchinson, Fish Hatchery Superintendent II; Patrick Chapman, Fish Hatchery Superintendent I; John Thorpe, Fish Culturist; June Morse, Biological Aide; Christie Cocherham, Laborer; Thom Otto, Laborer; and Harry Nicholson, Laborer.

Thanks are due to the following people for assistance rendered during the year: Don Anderson for his assistance with the Fish Lake program; Fred Edwards for his help with fish stocking; Bill Dorris for mountain lakes flights; Dennis Cockerham and Jill Frye for assistance with mountain lake stocking.

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1. Waters stocked with catchable rainbow trout by McCall Hatchery

	Water	Catalog Number	
Rivers and Streams	Bear Creek	05-14-10-0000	
	Big Creek	09-14-09-0000	
	Boulder Creek	07-12-10-0000	
	Clear Creek	09-14-08-0000	
	Crooked River	05-14-19-0000	
	East Fork Lost Valley Creek	08-26-02-0003	
	East Fork South Fork Salmon River	07-24-13-0000	
	Gold Fork River	09-24-13-0000	
	Goose Creek	07-12-13-0000	
	Grouse Creek	07-24-11-0016	
	Hornet Creek	08-22-00-0000	
	Indian Creek	05-12-00-0000	
	Johnson Creek	07-24-13-0008	
	Kennally Creek	09-14-14-0001	
	Lake Creek	07-24-11-0019	
	Lake Fork Creek	09-14-17-0000	
	Lick Creek	05-14-12-0000	
	Little Salmon River	07-12-00-0000	
	Lost Valley Creek	08-26-02-0000	
	Middle Fork Weiser River	08-19-00-0000	
	Mud Creek	07-12-16-0000	
	North Fork Lake Fork Creek	09-14-17-0005	
	North Fork Payette River	09-14-00-0005	(0006 & 0007)
	Race Creek	07-11-00-0000	
	Rapid Creek	09-14-14-0002	
	Ruby Creek	07-12-11-0018	
	Skookumchuck Creek	07-08-00-0000	
	Slate Creek	07-09-00-0000	
	Squaw Creek	07-12-02-0000	
	Weiser River	08-00-01-0000	(-02-0000)
	West Fork Weiser River	08-26-00-0000	
	Whitebird Creek	07-07-00-0000	
	Wildhorse River	05-14-00-0000	
Lakes and Reservoirs	Black Lake	07-00-00-0143	
	Brundage Reservoir	07-00-00-0187	
	Brown's Pond	09-00-00-0363	
	Corral Creek Reservoir	09-00-00-0261	
	Cruzen-Brown's Pond	09-00-00-0330	
	Cruzen Pond	09-00-00-0314	
	Elk Lake	07-00-00-0150	
	Goose Lake	07-00-00-0189	
	Granite Lake	09-00-00-0380	
	Hazard Lake	07-00-00-0169	
	Hornet Creek Reservoir	08-00-00-0104	
	Jug Reservoir	09-00-00-0317	
	Loomis Pond	09-00-00-0290	
	Lower Boulder Reservoir	09-00-00-0320	
	Lower California Lake	07-00-00-0249	
	Milton's Pond	09-00-00-0294	
	Upper Payette Lake	09-00-00-0392	
	Rowland's Pond	09-00-00-0328	
	Seven Devils Lake	07-00-00-0249	
	Warm Lake	07-00-00-0515	

* Waters not stocked in 1982.